Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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IMPERIAL LAND FORCES SMASH FOE IN LAKE TUNGTING SECTOR FOLLOWING FURIOUS CAMPAIGN

Sixth, Ninth War Zones Completely Cleared Of Resistance

OVER 32,000 KILLED

Huge War Trophies Seized—Japanese Units Back in Former Positions

Imperial Army Units that have been active against Chungking forces in the sector west of Lake Tungting, have swept away all enemy resistance in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones and completely destroyed all military facilities established by them around the stronghold of Changteh, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

Following their brilliant campaign, the Imperial Units returned to their original positions on December 25, the announcement also revealed.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement, issued at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, follows:

"1. Japanese Army Units which have been engaged in operations in the sector west of Lake Tungting have annihilated the enemy's main strength in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones, the mainstay of Chungking's war of resistance, and completely destroyed enemy military establishments around Changteh, their stronghold in the said sector.

"2. With their object fully achieved, the Japanese Units that participated in the operations returned to their original positions on December 25.

"3. Composite war results in these operations are as follows:

Losses Dealt to Enemy:

Bodies picked up by our side	32,747
War prisoners	14,325
Aircraft shot down around Changteh	60

Principal War Trophies:

Guns	158
Heavy and light machine-guns	657
Rifles	6,356
Ammunition of various kinds	2,360,000 (rounds)

Loss on Our Side:

Killed	1,666."

Enemy Forces Smashed

Domei

HANKOW, December 28.—Severe blows have been dealt the enemy 18th Army and the 185th Division belonging to the Yangtze River Defense Force, in the area southeast of Yuyangkwan in the Hayangho sector of the Hupeh Province by Imperial Army Units in the course of the winter campaign. The routed Chungking troops fled in confusion to the westward.

Results gained by the Imperial Forces in the above campaign follows:

Enemy dead counted on battlefield	1,041
War prisoners	20
War trophies:	
Light machine-guns	4
Rifles	500
Large quantities of other war supplies.	

Big Blow to Chiang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, December 29.—With the annihilation of a total of 28 enemy divisions in a vast area extending 200 kilometers from east to west and over 100 kilometers from north to south the enemy's Sixth War Zone, the bastion of Chungking defense, has been trampled underfoot in the sweeping winter offensives launched on November 2 by the Japanese Army in Central China.

The operational objectives fully achieved, the Units participating in the campaign have returned to their original positions.

The current campaign was aimed not at the capture of any one enemy foothold, but solely at smashing his fighting strength. With the crushing of the defense positions around Changteh, the Sixth War Zone, the mainstay of Chungking's defense and the reservoir of its resistance power, has been eclipsed, thus dealing an immeasurable blow to the enemy.

The annihilation of 28 enemy divisions and the smashing to bits of the defense bastions around Changteh, for the construction of which Chungking had spent huge sums of money, proves the inde-

(Continued on Page 2)

Fascist Government Recognized by Spain; Big Blow to Anti-Axis

Domei

ROME, December 28.—Rome newspapers today prominenced the news that Spain has recognized the Fascist Republican Government of Italy under Premier Benito Mussolini. The journal Messagero declared, "Spain has recognized the Fascist Republican Government as the only legitimate government of Italy. The enemy's maneuvers thus have been clearly frustrated." Moreover, the paper described Madrid's action as the logical consequence of the ties of friendship between the two countries which were cemented by the participation of Italian volunteers in the Spanish Civil War.

RICARTE WILL LEAVE FOR VISIT TO JAPAN

Noted Filipino Patriot Will Study Spiritual Education in Wartime Nippon

Domei

MANILA, December 28.—General Artemio Ricarte, noted patriot-leader of the Philippines, will soon leave Manila for Japan for the purpose of observing at first hand the wartime spiritual education of the Japanese people. In the two years since the Imperial Forces marched triumphantly into Manila and his return to his native land from a 27-year sojourn in Japan, General Ricarte has endeavored to do his utmost for the establishment of peace and order in the Philippines.

At the time of the Philippine war for independence against America, General Ricarte was the supreme commander of the Philippine Army, but the fortunes of war were not with him and the General was taken prisoner by the American forces. The fiery patriot, however, would not pledge allegiance to the United States and was consequently banished to Hongkong. From there, he made his way to Japan and in the long years of his residence here his deeply rooted conviction never to live under the Stars and Stripes remained unchanged.

Cooperates With Army

The aged patriot had at all times endeavored for the attainment of Philippine independence. Therefore, as soon as the Imperial Forces entered Manila, General Ricarte lost no time in hastening back to his motherland.

Despite his venerable age of 78 years, General Ricarte followed the victorious Imperial Forces into each newly-occupied territory, doing his share by lecturing to the people on Japan's noble aims. The number of villages in which General Ricarte lectured during the two years numbers over 300 in all. He also contributed much to the spiritual re-education of the Filipinos by radio broadcasts.

With regard to the purpose of his anticipated visit to Japan, General Ricarte commented as follows:

"Over the long years I had dreamed of Philippine independence, and this dream has been realized through Japan's lofty ideals. However, I am not concerned only with the attainment of Philippine independence. The old concept that it would be sufficient to achieve independence of the Philippines alone has been replaced by the concept that envisages the future of the entire Greater East Asia.

"In other words, when Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has seen completion I would like to see the Filipinos re-orientated into worthy nationals who may stride with honorable pride side-by-side with the other members of the Co-prosperity Sphere. Judged from this standpoint the five principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic nations may truly be called a sacred writing designating the road to be traversed by the people of the Philippines.

From Bottom Up

"To the greater majority of the Filipinos, who for 400 years have been nationals of a vassal nation, the true understanding of these lofty ideals would be extremely difficult. In order that the people of the Philippines may grasp their full significance, they must be re-orientated

(Continued on Page 2)

H.I.H. MICHIKO KAYA UNITED IN WEDLOCK TO LIEUT. TOKUDAIJI

Nuptial Rites Solemnized at Tokudaiji Mansion on Wednesday Afternoon

IMPERIAL GIFTS ARE SENT

Celebration Banquet in Evening Attended by Prince Kaya and Other Family Members

The wedding of Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko Kaya, eldest daughter of His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, to Lieutenant Munesada Tokudaiji, second son of Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, was solemnized on Wednesday.

Prior to leaving for the ceremony, Her Imperial Highness bade farewell to her parents and relatives and worshipped before the spirits of her ancestors.

Leaving the palace at Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, at 1 p.m., Her Imperial Highness arrived at the Tokudaiji mansion at 1:20 p.m. and entered the ceremonial hall with Lieutenant Tokudaiji who was clad in military uniform. The exchange of betrothal cups took place through Count Naotomi Matsudaira who acted as the go-between.

The Tokudaiji family gave a celebration banquet at the Marunouchi Kaikan at 6 p.m., attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya and relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and the Empress and the Empress Dowager were pleased to send gifts of congratulation to His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya and to Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko.

STUDENTS IN CHIANG AREAS TAKE TO LIFE OF PLEASURE

Ta Kung Pao Warns That New Trend Is Menace to Chungking's Future

Domei

CANTON, December 29.—The Ta Kung Pao bitterly attacked the lethargy and morals of the Chinese students in Chungking controlled areas and the incapability of the authorities concerned to cope with the situation, reports reaching here disclosed.

The Ta Kung Pao declared that these students have completely erred from the straight and narrow path and are behaving in an utterly disgraceful manner. They have thrust aside their textbooks and are recklessly squandering their parents' hard-earned money on cheap pleasures, the paper bitterly assailed.

"Why do the educational authorities remain indifferent to these facts?" the paper pointedly attacked. "The degradation of the students has a direct bearing on society as a whole and creates a source of grave concern in the future of our country."

In conclusion, the paper warned "without immediate improvement in conditions, our war of resistance is doomed to failure."

BOOKS ON SOUTH ARRIVING

Information Volumes Being Received By Research Organs in Japan

Domei

SHONAN, December 27.—Important books and reports relating to the Southern Regions are being sent by the Shonan Library to various research organizations in Japan.

These important documents, which will be a valuable help to Japanese scholars who are conducting a research of the Southern Regions, are being sent to the Tokugawa Institute for distribution to Universities, agricultural experimental stations and other research organizations.

French Rebels to Fight

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—The French Committee for National Liberation announced today that as the result of a conference held with anti-Axis military representatives, the French rebel army will participate in the offensive operation against Europe, according to Algiers reports.

1943 Brings Outstanding Results To Political Offensive by Japan

Spokesman Iguchi Outlines Innumerable Successes Achieved in Radio Address; Nation to Continue All-Out Efforts in New Year

Reviewing the results of the great political and diplomatic offensive unleashed by Japan this year, side-by-side with her continuous victorious war efforts on the various fronts, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a nationwide radio address at 7 p.m. Wednesday, pointed out the highlights of the noble drive which this nation is carrying out to realize a true united Greater East Asia.

Mr. Iguchi characterized 1942 as the year of Japan's brilliant military offensive and 1943 as the year of successful political offensive and emphasized that 1944 must be the year of final, all-out offensive, military as well as political.

"This is," he said, "the glorious duty we are called upon to discharge during the coming year."

Mr. Iguchi's radio speech follows, in full:

"Our enemies, America and Britain, had propagandized that 1943 would be a year for general counter-offensives. Reviewing the year now ending, we notice that during that period, the enemy countries have continued their attempts at counter-attacks. From the south, from the north and recently from the Central Pacific also, the enemy has challenged our iron positions. Though mere guerilla air raids, counter-offensives have been made by our foes on the continent and in Burma.

"In these operations, however, they have paid enormous sacrifices. Compared with these losses, what they have gained is pitifully small. Through the offensive operations of more than one and a half years which have been accompanied by great losses, our enemies have retaken just a fraction of the territory which the Imperial Forces had occupied in the period of half a year. However, they have continued their counter-attacks as they had proclaimed they would.

"This is, however, no more than one side of the war. In a modern total war, political, diplomatic, economic and ideological warfares are continuously being waged along with military operations. Viewing these spheres, the enemy has not necessarily been on the offensive and Japan on the defensive. On the contrary, Japan has also been launching intense offensives in this sphere of hostilities. Particularly, in political and diplomatic phases, the year 1943 was a year of Japan's great offensive.

Political Offensive Made

"The Japanese Empire which had carried out brilliant attacks in the first year of the war and had achieved such great results as are unparalleled in the annals of warfare, launched a large political offensive in the second year in accordance with her grand program and achieved very remarkable results. The year 1943 was characterized particularly in this point.

"Considering Japan's basic war objective, the expulsion of Anglo-American military strength from Greater East Asia is just a prerequisite. Japan's supreme aim is to liberate the various Asiatic peoples and to reconstruct a free and united Asia. This objective cannot be attained by merely driving out the American and British forces.

"Before the war, a large part of Asia had remained under Anglo-American control and Asia as an entity had failed to have unity. Economically, Asia had been under Anglo-American economic rule, had constituted a wing of American and British economic machinery, had been exploited and thus failed to have organic association.

"Culturally also, Asia had been invaded by Anglo American influence and had long lost its Asiatic traits despite the fact that this region was the mother of the oldest culture in the world and inherits glorious cultural legacies. Without a thorough reformation of such a state of affairs, liberation of Asia would be meaningless.

"Now that we have driven out the American and British military strength from the region of Asia, we must unite the various peoples there who have been divided and as a result of the severance of their relations with the United States and Britain, realize true unity of Asia as it should be. We must also reorganize the various areas which have been liberated from Anglo-American economic shackles, into an organic entity and further clear Asia of the remnants of Anglo American culture which

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U.S. HATCHING PLOT AGAINST VILLAROEL

Seen Scheming to Form Body To Oppose New Bolivian Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The United States Government in its continued efforts to bring pressure upon the new Bolivian Government under Major Gualbelto Villaroel, this time is reported to have called a high-ranking officer of the reactionary elements to Washington with a view to establishing an opposing government in Bolivia, a Washington correspondent of the PM disclosed.

Ever since the recent coup d'etat in Bolivia, the United States has resorted to all her tricks to bring pressure upon the new Government and as a final move, State Secretary Cordell Hull announced the non-recognition of the Bolivian government by his country.

Recently, it appears that the United States has decided on another under-handed trick by inviting a leader of the reactionary elements in Bolivia to Washington with the design of establishing an opposition government.

However, the Bolivian Government, anticipating such a step, is tenaciously maintaining a conciliatory policy and endeavoring to gain the recognition of the United States. Toward this end, according to the correspondent, the Bolivian Government is expected shortly to present the United States with a five-point proposal as follows:

"1. Negotiations for selling Bolivia's production of quinine to the United States.

"2. Nationalization of all Axis companies in Bolivia.

"3. Betterment of working conditions in Bolivia, especially in her

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN RAILWAYS NOW IN ARMY HANDS

Stimson Given Full Control; Picks Somervell, Gross as Chief Assistants

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—At 7 p.m. last night, the administration of the nation's railways was placed in the hands of Secretary of War Henry Stimson, a dispatch from Washington disclosed. At the same time Stimson granted full authority in relation to all matter concerning the railways to Lieutenant-General Brehon G. Somervell, Chief of Service and Supply of the United States Army, and appointed C. D. Gross, Chief of Transportation of the United States Army, as supreme commander of railway operations, the report added.

The dispatch further revealed that Stimson appointed three representatives from the labor and capitalist quarters as advisors: Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; F Whitney, President of the Railway Operators Brotherhoods; and, A. Johnson, President of the Railway Engineers Brotherhood.

Thus with the full execution of President Roosevelt's order, the control of approximately 600 railway lines totaling over 250,000 miles throughout the nation fell completely into the hands of the United States Army last night, the dispatch disclosed.

However, in order to cope with any strikes or other obstructive actions, soldiers acquainted with railway technique have been stationed at various places.

Concerning the railway workers, the dispatch revealed that they indicate no signs of commencing any positive counteractions against the suppression measures. Moreover, the situation of the three Brotherhoods that rejected the President's arbitrative measures is becoming

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YANK UNITS RETREAT IN NEW BRITAIN ISLE, ANTI-AXIS DISCLOSES

Admits Japanese at Merkus Point Attacked U.S. Line at Three Points

KNOX MAKES FAKE REPORT

Gives Fictitious Figures on American Losses in Ships at Cape Gloucester

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—United States forces in the neighborhood of Arawe, New Britain Island, were forced to retreat because of the fierce attacks by Japanese troops, the anti-Axis Southwest Pacific Headquarters announced today, according to a dispatch from an anti-Axis base on New Guinea. The announcement follows:

"As Japanese defense units at Merkus Point have made fierce attacks from three sides on the United States line in the neighborhood of Arawe, the United States vanguards were obliged to retreat."

Knox Again Covers Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Again resorting to tactics which concealed and understated American war losses, Navy Secretary Knox, today, declared at a press conference that the United States losses due to a Japanese air attack at Cape Gloucester were one destroyer and one coastal vessel sunk, according to a Washington report. Knox did not name the vessels nor state the number of men that had been lost.

The announcement by Japanese Imperial Headquarters had stated that two enemy cruisers and two transports had been sunk and three transports damaged by their naval planes off Cape Gloucester on December 26.

Navy Planes Hit Enemy

In a frantic attempt to make a thrust into Rabaul, the enemy on the morning of December 26 landed a part of its force on the eastern and western coasts of Cape Gloucester, northwest of New Britain Island.

This enemy force was the Marine Corps that had been held in readiness in the Finschhafen area, New Guinea. In transports escorted by cruisers and destroyers, a part of the force was landed on Tuluve in Borgen Bay, east of Cape Gloucester, and another on Tarawe, west of the cape.

Our defense garrisons are at present engaged in fierce battle with the invading foe in the face of enemy bombardment and bombing.

At the news of the enemy landing in the Cape Gloucester area, our Navy Wild Eagles swarmed over Borgen Bay at noon on December 26 and, making nothing of the resistance of enemy fighter planes and anti-aircraft gunfire, took the toll of two enemy cruisers and two large transports and damaged three large transports (their sinking is almost certain). In addition, 20 enemy planes were brought down. Seventeen of our planes have not returned, a fact which speaks of the ferocity of the engagement.

Early the next morning, the 27th, our Navy Air Units raided enemy vessels and positions around Cape Merkus and sank two special transports, carrying capacity loads of troops, two torpedo boats, shot down 18 enemy planes, and blasted and set ablaze three enemy positions. Seven of the Japanese planes have not returned.

On the same morning, the enemy, in order to facilitate his landing-operations on Cape Gloucester, attempted a raid on Rabaul with a formation of about 50 fighter planes, including Vought-Sikorsky F4U's, Grumman F4F's and F6F's and Lockheed P-38's. Springing into instant action, our Navy Wild Eagles downed 23 of them. Six Japanese planes have not returned.

Huge Losses Revealed

Composite war results scored by Japanese Naval Units in and around New Britain Island between December 15 and 27 are given by Domei as follows:

1. Losses dealt to the enemy:

A. In the Cape Merkus area:

Sunk:

2	cruisers
2	torpedo boats
18 or 19	transports
Over 4	tug boats
5	large landing vessels
Over 81	small landing vessels

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31 MORE ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED AS AIR UNITS OF IMPERIAL NAVY INTERCEPT ATTACK ON RABAUL

Terrific Blow Dealt Raiders in Clash on New Britain

182 ALREADY LOST

Enemy Intensifying Air Offensive on Strategic Base—Battles More Fierce

Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units again struck terror into the enemy when they shot down 31 (10 unconfirmed) out of approximately 50 enemy fighter planes which were intercepted when the enemy came attacking Rabaul, New Britain Island, early on the morning of December 28, according to a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units early on the morning of December 28 intercepted and attacked about 50 enemy fighter planes that came attacking Rabaul and shot down 31 of them (whereof 10 unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side:

Three planes not yet returned."

Battles Intensified

Enemy forces that established bases at Cape Torokina, eastern New Guinea, Trobriand, and Goodenough Islands revealed their attempt to advance their air bases to New Britain Island by landing at Cape Gloucester on December 26.

Since December 15, attacks by enemy planes on Rabaul have been intensified and, including those announced on December 28, the enemy has made seven raids, or an average of one every two days. The total number of enemy planes attacking Rabaul in that period reached about 500. However, our Navy fighter planes smashed the foe on every occasion and on December 28, shot down 31 planes, making a total of 182 or about one-third of the enemy strength used in these raids.

Judging from the enemy's establishment of bases around Rabaul and in the Solomons and New Guinea areas, the enemy bases have come to be closely situated to our bases. The enemy's air attacks on Rabaul aimed at weakening our strength there have been intensified. As the battle areas are within the operational limits of fighter planes, combats between fighter planes have become fierce, particularly over the Solomons.

The enemy planes that attacked Rabaul on December 28 included 50 Vought-Sikorsky F4U, Lockheed P-38 and Grumman F6F fighter planes. Our Naval Fighter Units, however, shot down 30 F4U's and one F6F.

Captain Hideo Hiraide Named Naval Attache To Embassy in Manila

Captain Hideo Hiraide, former Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been appointed Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in the Philippines, according to an official announcement issued Tuesday. In his capacity as Navy spokesman, Captain Hiraide had been greatly active on the war information front, and his meritorious service had carried his name far and wide, both at home and abroad. His activities in the Philippines are being awaited with great expection.

RED ARMY REPULSED IN DRIVE ON VITEBSK

Determined Push of Soviet Forces Checked in Every Sector by Reich Wall

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Fighting continued with undiminished vigor at two focal points on the Eastern Front during the last 24 hours, according to reports received here.

Soviet forces renewed large-scale attempts to break through Reich lines in a drive toward the White Russian city of Vitebsk, but were repulsed by stubbornly resisting German troops.

At several points in this sector the Wehrmacht launched counter-attacks and threw back the advanced Soviet detachments, reports from Berlin said.

In the Zhitomir sector, the Ukraine, the Soviets continued large-scale attacks with strong infantry and tank forces, but were checked by German defenders who destroyed 20 Soviet tanks.

Northwest of Rjetchitza, west of Gomel, the Germans succeeded in further improving their positions. Moreover, the Wehrmacht repulsed Soviet counter-thrusts and resumed offensive operations, according to the Berlin dispatch.

Increased fighting activity in the area of the Dnieper Bend was reported, with the Red Army attacking at several points southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and southeast of Kirovograd.

North of Kirovograd, the Germans, despite difficult terrain and inclement weather, continued to thrust ahead although the Soviets put up stiff resistance.

Meanwhile, the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today announced that German troops evacuated Ortona on the Adriatic coast and took up new positions northwest of the town after bitter fighting with the British 8th army.

Heaviest losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy, the announcement continued, adding that fighting of local importance has developed into the western sector of the South Italian Front.

It was also reported that 19 of the 25 American four-motored bombers that attacked northern Italian territory at noon today were downed by German fighter planes.

SCHARNHORST ATTACKED BY 8 BRITISH WARSHIPS

London Admits Two Cruisers Damaged in Naval Battle With Reich Capital Ship

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—In announcing the details of the sinking of the German capital ship, Scharnhorst, the British Admiralty said the British capital ship, Duke of York, cruisers Norfolk, Sheffield and Jamaica, besides four destroyers participated in the battle.

It declared the Scharnhorst was hit by three torpedoes, and sank at 7:45 p.m., December 26, at a point 60 nautical miles north of Cape North.

The announcement of the British Admiralty admitted that the Norfolk and another cruiser were slightly damaged in the naval engagement with the German warship.

SHIFTS IN EUROPE POSTS ANNOUNCED BY U.S. ARMY

Devers Given Mediterranean Command; Doolittle to Head 8th Air Corps in England

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—President Roosevelt announced today the appointment of Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers as the Commander of the United States Army in the Mediterranean Area, and also of Major-General James H. Doolittle as the Commander of the United States 8th Air Corps in England, according to Washington reports.

It was also explained at the press conference today that Devers was given the position as Vice-Commander under British General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean.

The President was questioned by newspapermen concerning the present position of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of the U.S. 7th Army, but he did not give any reply.

Given Hsin Min Post

Domei

PEKING, December 27.—Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu, adviser to the North China Political Affairs Commission, has been appointed the highest adviser to the Hsin Min Hui, the New People's Society, in succession to Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki who has resigned from his post, it has been announced today.

JAPAN IS PREPARED TO DESTROY ENEMY

Getting Tired of Hearing Only Talks and No Action Taken, Avers Spokesman Iguchi

Japan's readiness to smash the foes wherever and whenever they come was stressed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents on Wednesday.

Referring to bombastic utterances recently made by enemy leaders, Mr. Iguchi declared that the Japanese are getting tired of enemy boasts. "If our foes intend to open a second front—if they intend a major offensive in Burma and elsewhere, why talk about it?" the Spokesman sardonically queried.

Mr. Iguchi called the attention of the foreign correspondents to the utterances of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Europe Invasion Forces, who recently declared in his press conference, "We will win the European War in 1944. The only thing needed for us to win the European War is for every man and woman of our two countries to do his or her full duty."

Spokesman Iguchi then quoted United States Vice-President Henry Wallace to have predicted in a broadcast on the National Broadcasting Company program that Germany's military power will be destroyed in a few months after the opening of the "successful" second front, provided that there is "no let-down to over-confidence among the allied countries and that Germany fails to unveil a really effective secret weapon. Wallace was further quoted to have said that once the Germans are "out of the war," the United Nations should make "rapid progress against Japan in the Pacific."

Mr. Iguchi emphatically declared, "Whatever they may say, we are quite ready to smash the foes wherever and whenever they come." He added that "we are getting tired of empty boasts."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to the Spokesman, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon on November 10 warned that the allies must be prepared to pay heavy sacrifices—greater and incomparatively more severe than that of the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War—in 1944. President Roosevelt, meanwhile, declared on Christmas Eve that a hard struggle awaited the allies and that the end is not in sight.

Mr. Iguchi further quoted United States Representative Harold Knutson Republican of Minnesota, as having predicted that it will take the United States 200 years to pay the cost of the Second World War."

"These warnings," Spokesman Iguchi pointed out, "have been issued by these enemy leaders with a purpose to prepare the homefront for greater war efforts and to prevent complacency and optimism but they don't know that the work that awaits them is too great to be described. They will know, and their peoples will know, after they taste the bitter pill of defeat." Mr. Iguchi sarcastically queried, "If they intend to open a second front—if they intend a major offensive in Burma and elsewhere—why talk about it?"

U.S. Hatching Plot Against Villaroel

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tin mines.

"4. Full discharge of Bolivia's obligations as an anti-Axis country.

"5. Technical investigation of Bolivia's oil resources."

Stresses Chile's Right

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The Chilean newspaper, El Mercurio, took exception to the recommendation by the Inter-American Committee for National Defense urging non-recognition of any American government "established by force," it is reported from Santiago.

El Mercurio said that the proposal by the committee was obviously aimed against the new Bolivian regime and is not acceptable because recognition of the government should be decided individually by the interested nations.

Continuing, the paper said that in the case of Chile, for instance, recognition of the new Government of Bolivia depends on the President, and he cannot delegate his powers to any institution.

Meanwhile, the journal La Calle of La Paz, Bolivia, continued publishing documents on Government expenditure during the former pro-American regime, indicating that national expenses were wasted in entertainment fees and futile traveling expenses.

Plane Fund From Burma

Shown above is Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung delivering the monetary contribution by his people to Kazuo Aoki, Minister of East Asiatic Affairs.

FUNDS FOR AIRCRAFT ARRIVE FROM BURMA

Dr. Thein Calls on Aoki With Donations

The first lot of funds contributed by the Burmese people in all walks of life for the construction of planes for the Imperial Forces, reached here recently. At 9:30 a.m. yesterday, Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung called on Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, with the funds for the construction of two planes for the Army and one plane for the Navy.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs immediately turned the funds over to the Army and Navy. In response to the fervent ardor of the Burmese people, the Army and Navy authorities will send at the earliest possible moment the newest and most powerful planes, built with the funds contributed by the Burmese people, to the front line.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 28

German fighters sank one Soviet torpedo boat in the Straits of Kerch. The Soviet attacks southeast of Kirovograd were frustrated in counter-attacks. Our offensive operations north of Kirovograd are favorably developing.

Strong enemy pressure in the Zhitomir sector was also continued yesterday and altogether 20 enemy tanks were destroyed. Our troops after warding off enemy counter-attacks northwest of Rechitza improved their positions.

Repeated Soviet attempts in the area of Vitebsk have collapsed after embittered fighting. The enemy was repulsed in own counter-thrusts at several points.

The reinforced Thuringian-Hessian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Graf von Oriola particularly excelled during the successful defensive operations south of Shlobin.

On the southern Italian front, fighting of local importance developed in the western sector only. One height was lost north of Venafro during the heavy battle after an attack, launched by numerically far superior enemy forces.

Our troops, after having inflicted the most serious losses in men and material on the enemy in the area of Ortona during the past few days, evacuated the ruins of Ortona and occupied new positions in the close vicinity of the city in a northwesterly direction.

American Railways Now in Army Hands

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extremely difficult, and it is expected that ultimately they will have to give in and cancel their strike plans which was to take place on December 30.

In connection with the new developments, Secretary of War Stimson stated a follows: "If the strike should take place, United States would face an extremely critical situation. Since the railways have been taken over by the Army, absolutely no changes in wages and other working conditions will be permitted before it is again returned to its owners.

"As long as the railways remain in the hands of the Army, any workers who commence strike movements will be punished according to the laws of the nation.

"The Army has in readiness various divisions connected with railway transportation to meet any emergency case, however in case of emergency the Army will even mobilize its own means of conveyances to maintain the smooth operation of the lines."

ARABS IN MALANG AID CONSTRUCTION

Responsibilities Stressed By Leader

Domei

MALANG, December 27.—Addressing a meeting of the Arab population, Mohammed Djarhoem, leading Arab here, stressed that Arabs are already conscious of their duties and declared that at present not words but deeds are required in order to fulfill their duties.

The attendants were deeply moved by the earnest speech of Soeroso, leader of the Malang Branch of the Poetera Movement, who said. "It is high time for us to act according to Islamite principles for the defense of our fatherland, and for the construction of new Java by rendering every possible support to the Japanese Army."

Yank Units Retreat In New Britain Isle, Anti-Axis Discloses

(Continued from Page 1)

Total ..... More than 112 or 113

Damaged:

1 cruiser
2 destroyers
8 transports
1 tug-boat
1 submarine chaser
3 large landing vessels
Numerous small landing vessels

Total ..... over 16

Shot down:

More than 38 aircraft

B. In the Borgen Bay area:

Sunk:

2 large cruisers
2 large transports

Damaged:

3 large transports

Shot down:

20 planes

C. In the Rabaul area:

Shot down:

151 planes

D. In the Kavieng area:

Shot down:

3 planes

E. In the sea north of Bougainville:

Sunk:

1 warship of an unidentified category

2. Loss on our side:

73 planes

Foe's Prospects Gloomy

The intensification of the enemy's attempts to reduce New Britain reveals fully the strength of the fighting will of the foe which is intent on driving a wedge into our inner defense line, reports Domei.

If these operations are surveyed it will be seen that they are characterized by their unparalled severity. In the landing operations against Mono and Bougainville islands, and in the counter-offensive operations in waters around the Gilbert Islands, the enemy invariably made repeated bombing raids on our bases for days on end before proceeding to land troops. It carried out forced landing operations with large mobile units only after it had attempted to cut our air power.

In the attacks on Rabaul the enemy has stressed the strategy of bombing our bases, because command of the air over the waters of this area is completely in our hands.

It is noted that on December 25 the enemy with ship-based planes bombed Kavieng, New Ireland. It is possible to take the view that this was the direct consequence of the situation which found the enemy unable to replace the planes which it had been wasting at a tremendous rate. They should have attacked with land-based planes which are far more effective than ship-based planes, but they could not do so.

The foe is anxious to isolate Rabaul, but, as command of the air over this area is in the hands of the Japanese Forces based at Rabaul, its losses will increase further as the fighting situation intensifies.

U.S. SOLON OPPOSES INVASION OF EUROPE

Wheeler Says Big Army Composed Mainly of Yanks Is 'Big Gamble'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Senator Burton Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, warned the invasion of Western Europe is "a tremendous gamble" for the Roosevelt's Administration especially if it permits the main part of the invasion forces to consist of American troops, according to Washington reports.

Wheeler declared: "I think I speak in the name of the Amrican people when I say we should be extremely cautious before calling on American boys to make these tremendous sacrifices." He further hinted that the American forces were merely playing into the hands of British plans by allowing the major portion of the invasion forces to be made up of United States troops.

The Senator predicted that if "the gamble" fails, Roosevelt's Administration will be defeated next November in the presidential election.

Wheeler Hits Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, at a press conference today, declared that the United States should not be called upon to furnish more men than Britain for the projected invasion of Western Europe, according to a Washington dispatch.

Wheeler obviously commented on the statement made recently by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, and member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, to the effect that the United States will furnish 73 per cent and Britain 27 per cent of the troops for the invasion forces.

The American Government would be taking a "tremendous gamble" if it supplies more than the equal share of troops required for the cross-channel assault, Wheeler declared.

Americans Oppose Ratio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The report that the United States is to supply 73 per cent of the fighting forces for the coming European offensive while Britain is to supply only 27 per cent is received in the United States with much disapproval, although the American public has been insisting on taking up the major portion of the anti-Axis operation.

Owing to the considerable opposition to this proposal, the Anti-Axis Staff Headquarters in Washington issued the following statement today.

"In what ratios the United States and British forces will be used in the coming offensive operation against Northwestern Europe is a military secret. British military strength in the Mediterranean area already exceeds that of the American forces. Britain is using as many men as possible in other European operations as well."

Hull Makes Idle Boast

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—In a belated attempt to counteract the depressing effect of President Roosevelt's Christmas Eve speech, in which the Chief Executive declared, "there is no easy road to victory and the end is not yet in sight," Secretary of State Cordell Hull claimed that the end of the European hostilities would be possible in 1944, it is reported from Washington.

Hull, however, robbed his statement of effect by declaring that this would be possible only if all the anti-Axis nations—both behind the lines and on the fighting fronts—redouble their efforts in order to promote greater unity.

Ricarte Will Leave For Visit to Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

from the very fundamentals. The complete attainment of Philippine independence and collaboration for the construction of Greater East Asia must arise from patriotism aroused to a greater pitch in the breasts of the Filipinos.

"I would have Rizal's spirit permeate through all strata of the people of the Philippines. We must bring into existence a national spirit that transcends all differences of religion, language and race.

"My contemplated trip to Japan is motivated chiefly for the purpose of studying at first hand the spiritual education of wartime Japan. On return home again I shall establish a training institute for the youths, whence I hope to send into the world, be it only five or ten, men who will give their all not only for the restoration of the Philippines but for that of Greater East Asia as well."

Radio Talk by Iguchi

(Continued from Page 1)

remain, thereby to restore the independent characteristics of Asiatic culture.

Asia Must Be Made One

"Our forefathers pointed that 'Asia Is One.' Nevertheless, Asia had failed to be one—divided by Anglo-American aggression and exploitation. We must unite this divided Asia and realize 'One Asia.' This is the highest duty for Japan to fulfil. During the passing year, Japan launched upon the prosecution of this aim and achieved many a glorious political and diplomatic result.

"For Asia to become one, Asiatic peoples must regain their lost independence and freedom. Peoples without independence and liberty can only obey others; they cannot be expected to cooperate and collaborate with other peoples. Our enemies, the United States and Britain, also are attempting to unify the world into one. Wendell Willkie, a Republican, has written a book, 'One World.' The one world they envisage to create, however, is a world to be conquered by Britain and America. They are planning just to dominate the world.

"The one Asia Japan undertakes to create is entirely different from that envisaged by our enemies. It is not an Asia based on conquest and subjugation, but a co-prosperous Asia wherein Asiatic peoples mutually respect one another's independence, understand one another's position and rely upon and help one another. In order to achieve this objective, each member nation must grow into a strong independent country.

"The United States and Britain have been consistent in their policy to weaken other nations, to force them to lose their independence and eventually to decline to the status of a colony. On the contrary, Japan earnestly hopes that all Asiatic peoples will regain independence and liberty and become strong nations. Only when these peoples become fully independent and strong, can they be Japan's reliable partners. Therefore, Japan's policy vis-a-vis Asia is marked by the objective of helping the Asiatic peoples to restore sovereignty and equality to themselves.

"During the passing year, Japan prosecuted boldly and resolutely such an Asiatic policy. In this sense, 1943 was an epoch-making year in Japan's political and diplomatic history.

Japanese Aids Noted

"At the outset of the year, the new China policy was established, in accordance with which Japan returned her concessions to China. Not only did our country carry out this program but she advised her allies and other neutral countries to do the same. Japan also relinquished her extraterritorial rights in China. Not only did she execute this but also she was followed by her allies and other neutrals who voluntarily abolished their extraterritoriality in Chinese soil. To have unequal treaties thus abrogated and to restore sovereignty and equality to China had been the life-long aspiration of the late Dr. Sun Yatsen, father of the Chinese Republic and the supreme objective of the Kuomintang Party of China. Japan helped President Wang Ching-wei, legitimate successor to the late Dr. Sun to realize this aspiration, this objective. As a matter of fact, China's international status has risen remarkably during the passing year. It is only natural that the Chinese people, inspired and sympathizing with Japan's new policy, should have resolutely declared war on the United States and Britain and pledged to 'Sink or Swim Together' with Japan.

"In August, Burma became independent and simultaneously declared war on the United States and Britain. It is a well-known fact that the Burmese people had struggled hard against terrible odds during the past several decades to regain freedom, but, they failed to free themselves from British oppression. When once Japan took up arms, however, British influences in Burma were driven out at a stroke and that country regained freedom, her long-cherished aspiration, within 20 months after the start of hostilities.

"When the Imperial Forces marched into Burma at the outset of the war, the enemy vigorously propagandized that Japan intended to conquer Burma. Some of the Burmese were misled by this sort of propaganda. However, what Japan actually undertook was far from the enemy's presupposition, for while war clouds still hung low and while the din of bombardment was still heard on the frontiers, this country granted freedom to Burma. No wonder that even in the enemy camp, praise for the brilliant wartime diplomacy of Japan should have been voiced.

"In October, the Philippines proclaimed independence and was reborn as a new Republic. Very much surprised, the United States resorted to her favorite tactics of making vain promises; the Americans hurriedly decided to 'grant' the Philippines fanciful freedom.

"Other diplomatic measures undertaken by Japan including the granting of semi-autonomy to the Indonesians, incorporation of expansive areas into Thai territory, recognition of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind led by Subhas Chandra Bose, declaration to give that Government the Andaman and Nicobar Groups and the extension of forceful assistance for the formation of the Indian National Army—all these measures clearly illustrate the ethical character of the Empire's foreign policy which is aimed at aiding and guiding the various Asiatic peoples so that they may regain independence and liberty.

East Asia Nations Meet

"Simultaneously, Japan has launched political offensives against the United States and Britain. These offensives reached an astounding conclusion in November. It was the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. In that Assembly, the representatives of the one billion people of Asia gathered at Tokyo to deliberate upon and decide the basic principles for Asia's political, economic and cultural reconstruction. That was an event never known in Asia's history and it provides eloquent testimony to the fact that the foundation for the construction of united Asia has finally been established.

"Reviewing the movements in Anglo-American camps, we notice that consternation and irritation have been much in evidence in Britain and America following their repeated miscalculations in operational plans, military set-backs, frequent changes in their strategic schemes and the unfavorable war situation.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war, Americans well versed with the Far Eastern situation had predicted that Japan would succumb to America's military and economic might within less than half a year. Having suffered a series of defeats following the great debacles at the outset of the war, the Americans were forced to realize Japan's strength and change their plans.

"Even after Pearl Harbor, the United States thought that in a protracted war, Japan, by no means able to compete America's superior productive capacity, would crumble economically. Facts went otherwise; Japan not only gained strategic superiority on top of the war results she had achieved at the initial stage of the war but also succeeded in developing the rich resources in the Southern Regions during the last two years and utilized these resources in transforming them into fighting strength, thus establishing an impregnable position economically as well.

Ultimate Victory Sure

"Now, our country is firmly confident in final victory no matter how long the war may last, because she has won the cooperation of the one billion peoples of Asia rallying around her for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region and has succeeded in utilizing the resources of entire East Asia for war purposes. Such a confidence coupled with the existing conditions produced the epoch-making Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which clearly reflected the will of the one billion Asiatics.

"Having realized the disadvantages to herself of a protracted war, America changed her policy to a short-term war. In spite of the repeated blows dealt them by the Japanese, the American forces have been continuing persistent counter-attacks.

"Whereas the Anglo-American leaders used to put off Chungking with empty promises in disregard of the pitiful petitions made by Chiang Kai-shek, they realized the necessity of keeping Chiang in the anti-Axis camp, after the proclamation of the Greater East Asia Declaration. This resulted in the participation of Chiang in the recent Cairo Conference and the adoption of the laughable resolution to reduce Japan to the status of a third-rate Power. This is proof of Anglo-American consternation over the existing realities in Greater East Asia.

"While trying to launch a bombastic propaganda offensive by holding the Cairo and Teheran parleys, the United States and Britain brought their naval, land and air forces into the Pacific theater of war to make a decisive attack. The reckless counter offensives have resulted in the miserable defeats off Bougainville.

"Pointing to the many difficulties that may very probably lie in the way of the American isle-hopping strategy, Major Alexander Seversky, famous American military commentator, warned that because so heavy losses had to be sustained just to capture some of the small Gilbert Islands, the American forces will be forced to suspend their offensive operations due to too enormous sacrifices when the U.S. forces enter the sphere controlled by land-based Japanese air forces.

"The New York Daily News stated that had the American forces used poison gas in the Gilbert operations, their losses would have been much less, thus exposing the true feeling of the inhuman Americans.

"The colossal sacrifices due to strategic miscalculation and increasing burden to national livelihood will hereafter continue to annoy the Washington Government while dissatisfaction of the general public over the increase in sacrifices will rouse serious criticisms against the Government's steps, thus widening the gap between the Government and the U.S. public.

U.S. War Aim Lacking

"In this connection, the assertions of the popular American magazine, Life, are interesting. Life stated, 'What the U.S. forces have gained by the terrific battles during the last one year is no more than an advance of 200 miles from Guadalcanal Island. If the remaining 3,000 miles to Tokyo is to be covered at the same speed, it will take more than a dozen years before a "bloody" landing can be effected on Tokyo. No nation has ever experienced greater difficulty than that which America is today confronting." The magazine severely criticizes the authorities for their lack of established ideas, by pointing out that resolution and political guidance necessary for victory are lacking in the United States.

"The lack of cooperation and coordination between the American Government and civilians regarding the prosecution of the war is due to the fact that no clear and concrete war objectives that would win whole-hearted approval of the masses have ever been presented before the American public. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, recently wrote in an American magazine that after the current war, America will remain the richest and the strongest country in the world, possessing the largest navy and merchant marine in the world which will rule the Seven Seas as well as a great air force which cannot be matched by the air arms of any other country. Hopkins further stated that American exports will amount to $7,000,000,000 yearly for several years after the war.

This is a manifestation of America's greedy war aims which are characterized by an insatiable ambition to dominate the world economically and politically—ambitions for material wealth and political supremacy.

"Britain's imperialistic war aims, meanwhile, were clearly manifested by General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who, in his speech made in the latter part of November at London, declared that the Anglo-American-Soviet combination will be responsible for the post-war world. He said that to maintain balance of power against the new 'giant' of the Soviet Union which will emerge in post-war Europe, Britain should have West European countries in her sphere of influence so that she can hold the guiding power over them. Smuts' statement indicates Britain's ambition to restrain the Soviet Union and also to maintain her position on the European continent, thus to retain the existence of the British Empire together with its overseas territorial possessions.

Anglo-U.S. Greed Bared

"These are proofs of the fact that both America and Britain have as their true objective of the current war the construction and maintenance of their respective world empires. It is clear that while indulging in abstract euphemism and deceptive declarations, the Anglo-Americans are bent on realizing their ambitions of world domination.

"Japan has risen with ethical principles and determined never to sheathe the sword until the enemies of humanity, Britain and America, are crushed along with their inordinate ambitions so as to insure permanent peace of the world and the promotion of human welfare.

"In short, Japan in the first year of the war, secured vast territory and inexhaustible resources by a grand military offensive, thus achieving an impregnable position. In the second year, she launched a great political offensive and established a basis for sure victory politically, economically and culturally. I believe that in this point lies the historic significance of the year 1943.

"In the coming third year of the war, 1944, Japan, based on these two factors for sure victory, will launch a wholesale offensive, militarily smashing enemy counter-attacks and further bolstering the unity of Asiatic peoples in political, economic and ideological spheres. We must further solidify the bonds of cooperation between these nations and completely drive away Anglo-American influences bent on world conquest, from the region of Greater East Asia. This is the glorious duty we should discharge during the coming year."

Food of Homeland Arrives to Gladden Interned Japanese

Delicacies reminiscent of their native land, such as tea, miso and shoyu, and amusements articles, such as shogi, go and shakuhachi, sent to the Japanese interned in the United States were reported to have safely reached New York and distributed to the 92,300 Japanese internees in America as well as to those in Canada, Hawaii and Cuba. The International Red Cross office in Yokohama reported to the Committee for Study of Relief Measures for Japanese Interned in Enemy Countries that a cable had been received to that effect from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva. The goods had been shipped on board the second exchange ship Teia Maru, which left Japan on September 14.

Nippon Units Smash Resistance of Enemy Near Lake Tungting

(Continued from Page 1)

fatigable might of the Japanese Forces.

So complete was the enemy's defeat that, south of Changteh, not one reserve force was to be seen. Powerless to resist our onrush, the enemy had to bring out reinforcements from the Ninth War Zone and from the Nanchang area, only to make them fall victims to the Japanese.

The 10th, 99th and 100th armies that were sent out as rescue forces were spotted and annihilated south of Changteh. The second batch of reinforcements, consisting of the temporarily organized 2nd, 59th and 72nd armies, were trapped and crushed everywhere and completely frustrated in their aim.

In the meantime, the American air force in China gave only nominal cooperation to the Chungking forces, with P-51's, P-40's, P-43's and B-25s participating in the hostilities after the battle had passed the middle stage. Twenty-eight enemy machines were brought down and the superiority of our Army Air Units was proved definitely.

The personnel losses inflicted on the enemy in the current campaign were 32,747 bodies left behind and 14,325 troops taken prisoner. The large ratio of war prisoners to war dead is a feature of the present campaign. It speaks eloquently of the decline of fighting spirit on the part of the enemy troops. Such being the case, in the Sixth War Zone, which is under Chiang Kai-shek's direct control, it is easy to imagine the general weakening of fighting spirit in the enemy camp.

By way of illustrating the large ratio of war prisoners to war dead in the campaign just ended, a list of enemy casualties in previous campaigns may be given:

The first Changsha Campaign	Bodies left behind	54,000
	War prisoners	4,300
The second Changsha Campaign ...	Bodies left behind	57,300
	War prisoners	1,957
The Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign	Bodies left behind	41,960
	War prisoners	10,992
The Tapieh Mountains Campaign ...	Bodies left behind	6,500
	War prisoners	1,500
The Ichang Campaign ...	Bodies left behind	18,000
	War prisoners	3,500

Another feature of the current campaign is the sharp increase in the number of guns captured in comparison with the quantities taken in previous operations. The mountain guns, pom-poms, infantry guns, trench mortars, etc., captured in the present operations total 158 as against the 70 and 85, respectively, in the first and second Changsha campaigns, 44 in the Ichang Campaign, six in the Tapieh Mountains Campaign, 130 in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign and 90 in the annihilative operations in Kiangnan.

This mass capture of enemy guns is to be explained principally by the fact that our daring break-through operations were all encirclement surprise-attacks and, moreover, that the Japanese Forces made thrusts into the interior and spotted and crushed the pick of the enemy forces. It speaks eloquently of the gallant fighting put up by the Units that took part in the current campaign.

Seeks Mrs. Gandhi's Release

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 26.—Newspapers in India have been printing strong tirades against the British administrators demanding the immediate release of Mrs. Mohandas Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, who has lately been reported critically ill from heart disease, a New Delhi dispatch disclosed.

NOTABLE PROGRESS MADE IN S. BORNEO

Nippon Naval Administration Solidifies Structure; New Industries Developed

Domei

BANJERMASIN, December 29.—South Borneo is now undergoing rapid political and industrial development under the Japanese Naval Administration. At present, South Borneo is politically divided into three provinces under which are eight prefectures which in turn are sub-divided into 38 sub-prefectures. Under these sub-prefectures come districts, sub-districts, and villages.

Under the Civil Administrator General come the provincial governors, prefectural inspectors, sub-prefectural inspectors, and the chiefs of the police, all of whom are Japanese officials, while district chiefs and other lower local officials are native inhabitants.

Almost all of the Japanese officials have already arrived at their posts, and the structure of the local administration has been completed in such a way that the Naval Administration now extends even to the interior districts despite poor communication facilities.

Even in the upper reaches of the Barito Mahakam and Kapuas Rivers the Dyak tribes, wearing savage swords, greet the Japanese by waving Japanese flags and calling the latter "Rasha Bharu" which means "New King." Such is the extent to which peace and order have been established under the the Naval Administration.

Abundant Timber Supplies

South Borneo is also making rapid strides industrially. There is an abundant supply of timber consisting chiefly of rawan which is one meter in diameter and 30 meters long. Other timber found in abundance are ironwood, teakwood, and several others, all useful in the building of ships.

The annual volume of timber to be felled under the present plan far exceeds that of pre-war time. The lumber mills throughout the island are being actively operated day and night.

The construction of ship building yards by filling up marshy land, though a very difficult task, progressed smoothly, and almost all of the scheduled number of yards were completed by the summer of this year. All shipyards are now actively operated. The construction of ships during this current fiscal year which ends in March of next year, is truly phenomenal.

Meanwhile, the zeal of the native inhabitants to become seamen is very high, and the applications for admission into the Naval Administration's Seamen's Training Institute are several times greater than the quota allotted to South Borneo. Therefore, consideration is now being given for the future establishment of a Seamen's Training Institute in South Borneo also.

Boosting Food Output

Regarding the question of increasing the production of foodstuffs, emergency measures were taken this year for boosting the production of rice, substitute foods, vegetables, and livestock. Through the introduction of the Japanese method of farming, and the training of agricultural technicians among the young native inhabitants, the original objective of boosting production has been achieved for the time being, and self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is realizable by a little more effort. Incidentally, in the three-year plan for increasing the food production which will be enforced from next year, South Borneo has been allotted a quota of about 43 percent of the total quota for all the areas under the Naval Administration.

The development of fisheries is also underway. Besides the training of native fishermen under the instruction of Japanese fishermen, the construction of ice-plants and cold-storage warehouses is being prosecuted. With the completion of the construction of factories by the end of the year, the marine product industry of South Borneo is expected to make rapid strides.

The experimental planting of cotton in South Borneo was first made by the Japanese after its occupation by the Japanese Forces. This year's experimental planting demonstrated that South Borneo stand good comparison with Celebes. Although the South Borneo cotton yield per acre was only one-fourth that of northern Celebes which showed the highest yield, and hence the cost production of South Borneo cotton is high, there is room for further large-scale experimentation next year as regards land, seed variety, and time of planting. The cotton obtained from this year's experimental planting is being woven into sarong by hand-operated mules and looms.

The manufacturing industry, though of a simple type, is now showing notable activity. The manufacture of latex from crude rubber and copra oil is being stressed with satisfactory results by the native inhabitants as a result of the curtailment of rubber production. The manufacture of soap by utilizing copra husks and copra oil was begun on a large scale in Pontianak District in autumn of last year, and already it is approaching the stage of self-sufficiency for South Borneo as a whole.

A conspicuous development is also being witnessed in the salt manufacturing industry in West Borneo.

Iron Industry Progressing

Among those basic industries which are being undertaken for the future industrialization of the Southern Regions is the iron manufacturing industry which will use the good quality iron ore discovered in South Borneo by the Japanese exploration parties since the Japanese occupation of the island after the outbreak of the current war. The construction of a charcoal iron manufacturing plant is more than half completed and operation is expected to begin this coming spring at the latest.

The first industrialized application of the direct iron manufacturing process is being experimented upon on this island for which preparations are now being made along with the construction of rolling mills and foundries. Thus, all types of the iron manufacturing industry will commence in the nearer future.

As regards the matter of daily necessities, South Borneo was largely dependent upon imports in pre-war days. Therefore, stocks in South Borneo steadily decreased following the outbreak of war. However, textiles, sundries, and medical supplies have been imported from Japan, while other goods have been imported from Java in exchange for the native products of South Borneo under special arrangements made between the administrations of the two regions concerned.

By means of the low-price policy and the fixed price and quota distributive systems for textiles, leather goods, salt, and sugar, together with appropriate monetary control measures, and the boosting of domestic production, the wartime consumption economy is being successfully maintained.

Cherished Dream Realized

Miss Sai Shoki, left, talks things over with Mei Lang-fan, China's world-famed famle impersonator, right, whom she finally met during her recent tour on the continent.

Sai Shoki, Back from Trip to China, Sees Swift Welding of Cultural Ties

Miss Sai Shoki, outstanding danseuse, is once again back in Tokyo after a successful tour of four and a half months through North and Central China—Shanghai, Nanking, Peking and Tientsin being some of the principal cities visited by her on this combined comfort and cultural tour.

"So much took place that I don't know where to begin," she declared laughingly, excitement sparkling in her eyes at the memory of her recent trip.

Outstanding among the many pleasant incidents are her visits to Japanese military camps and hospitals where she performed for enthusiastic soldiers.

Another is her meeting with Mei Lang-fan, famous Chinese actor of the stage.

"At last, I was able to catch up with him," she said, referring to her previous trips abroad, including North and South America, where her schedules always prevented a meeting with this famed Chinese impersonator of female characterizations. "We had a good long talk during which we discussed our respective arts to our hearts' content."

Great satisfaction was expressed by Miss Sai at the number of Chinese officials and dignitaries who came to view her performances, attesting to the close cultural tie that is being realized with great rapidity between Japan and China.

Chief among the audience at her performance in Nanking was Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the President of the National Government of China, from whom Miss Sai received an invitation to visit her at her home and to perform before the President.

As a result of this visit, Miss Sai is the proud possessor of two personal gifts from the President, consisting of a picture frame and a piece of silk on which President Wang Ching-wei inscribed a little momento of the occasion.

"The trip was one pleasant whirl of comfort tours, performances, banquets and dinners," she said. "I was especially touched when at one banquet, in my honor, a very prominent Chinese declared that in culture all racial differences are submerged, and only the undeniable and happy fact remained that underneath we were all Asiatics."

From January 27 to February 15, that is, for 20 days, admirers of classical Oriental dances will have the pleasure of witnessing Miss Sai's performances at the Teikoku Gekijo in Marunouchi.

Churchill Recuperating

Domei

LISBON, Decemer 28.—The condition of Prime Minister Winston Churchill has shown satisfactory recovery and no further announcement will be made about his condition, the British Government anounced today, according to London reports.

Concert Calendar

The first performance of Dai-Toa Opera Company (repeat performance); Opera "Madame Rosario", (3 acts, 5 scenes); sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, assisted by Philippine Society, original story by Taijiro Go and composed and directed by Taijiro Go, Wednesday, January 5, at 12:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. (Tuesday, January 4, at 12:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., devoted to wounded soldiers and men on the industrial front—invitation only). Accompaniment by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, ballet by Madame Seiko Takata Troupe. Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, will take a leading role as Madame Rosario, instead of Miss Kazue Niiro for this performance.

"Puppet and Music Evening" sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Wednesday January 5, at 6:30 p.m., at Rokubancho, Kojimachi. The program includes puppet plays by "Kaigara-za", including "Bright Moon" (Finish children's tale); "Mane" by Kan Kikuchi, "Yawata-no-Orochi" with vocal solo and duet, accompaniment by string quartet.

A grand concert featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, accompanied by Sanro Takemura, at the piano, Wednesday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibyia Public Hall. The program includes tenor solo by Yoshie Fujiwara: Rimsky-Korsakow's aria from "May Night"; Massenet's aria from "Manon"; Wagner's aria from "Meistersinger"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Song of the East; Grieg's Swan; Gretschaninow's Motherland; Koscak Yamada's "Uma-uri" and "Higanbana" and four other lyric numbers by Japanese composers; xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka: Handel's Sarabande and Gavot; Bach's Arioso; Haydn's Andante from Symphony (Surprise); Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Bizet's Menuet; Taki-Yamada's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Schubert's Ave Maria; Setoguchi's "Gunkan March", and three other numbers.

The third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Sunday, January 16, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, (Appassionata), Op. 57; and Sonata quasi una Fantasia (Moonlight), Op. 27, No.; 2 Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9; Liszt's Paganini-Etudes.

"Finnish Music Evening", sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Sunday, January 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the auditorium of the studio (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes Soprano solo by Mrs. Siiri Watanabe, soprano: three Finnish Folk songs, three numbers by Merikanto; vocal duet by Mrs. Watanabe and Tadashi Watanabe: "Cradle Song" and "At Night" by Pohjanmies; "Thanksgiving" and "Reverberation" by Merikanto; Violin solo by Akio Watanabe: Sibelius' "Nobelette"; "Rondo Romantic"; "Pastoral Dance"; Soprano solo by Mrs. Watanabe: Kuula's "Looking at Bonfire"; Melartin's "To Nightingale"; Mikkolas "Drought Cloud"; Sibelius' "Black Rose".

The 25th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, January 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, at the piano. The program includes Ichiro Ishida's Symphony, "Five Japanese Mythologies"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

"Popular Music Evening", sponsored by the Oyu-kai Society, Featuring Bikyo Light Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Katsuji Asakura, Wednesday, January 19 at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Kikuye Takita, soprano; Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin.

The fourth popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, "Operatic Aria Evening", Saturday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. The program includes deut from Verdi's Traviata (Takita-Fujiwara); duet from Bizet's Carmen (Ohtani-Fujiwara); Aria (solo) from Verdi's Traviata (Takita); Arias from Thomas' Mignon and from Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice (Saida); Aria from Rossini's Barbier di Siviglia, and from Meyerbeer's Dinorah (Ohtani); aria from Beethoven's Fidelio, from Massonet's Manon; from Verdi's Aida (Fujiwara); Arias from Bizet's Carmen by four artists in concert form in addition to several lyric numbers by Japanese composers. The accompaniment by Sanro Takemura, at the piano.

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JUGOSLAVIA REGIME WORSENS FRICTION

Soviets Win First Round When Brozovitch Ousts Rival; U.S., Britain Worried

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Ever since this spring, in the former territory of Jugoslavia, a faction headed by General Draja Mikhailovitch, supported by the refugee Jugoslav Government, and another led by General Josep "Tito" Brozovitch, aided by the Soviet Union, had been in conflict. However, with the recent organization of the Jugoslav Liberation Committee under the chairmanship of General "Tito," the defeat of the Mikhailovitch faction has become evident.

Furthermore, the recognition of the Tito regime by the United States and Great Britain has made General Mikhailovitch utterly lose face. Thus, the former War Minister of Jugoslavia, who was once called the "hero of Balkan Liberation," has come to face miserable defeat. His fall is not merely a personal calamity, but also is a question of life or death to the refugee Jugoslav regime.

On the other hand, the victory of the Tito group means victory for the Soviet Union that stands behind it. Thus, the rivalry in the Balkans among the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain has finally resulted in a victory for Moscow. On the surface, it seems as if the question has been settled, but the United States and Great Britain will not readily give up their respective ambitions concerning the Balkans.

Won't Give Up Jugoslavia

It may be said that the activities of the United States and Britain in the Balkans will be further increased in the future, because of various reasons.

As the United States and Britain had decided upon a great offensive operation against Europe at the Teheran conference, the importance of the Balkans as an area for offensive operations has become greater. In a landing operation on the Balkans, the cooperation of the Tito forces which have been continuing resistance against the Germans along the coast of Dalmatia and in Southern Jugoslavia becomes an important factor.

Recently, a military mission was dispatched by the Tito faction to Cairo, and conferred with British and American military authorities. It is reported that at the conference, the question of supplying airplanes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, other arms and provisions to the Tito army was discussed.

A report from Cairo also said that General 'Tito' Brozovitch was appointed Commander-in Chief of anti-Axis forces in the Balkans. As General Tito would naturally welcome military aid from the anti-Axis countries, it is reported quite possible that military cooperation with British and American forces will be effected, particularly in the coming second front.

The second is the political significance of the victory of the Tito faction. The United States and Britain recently failed in satisfactorily settling the Polish question, and have thus lost much of their influence over the various refugee governments. But when Jugoslavia is placed under their influence, the confidence of the refugee nations in Britain and the United States would be restored. It is from this significance that the United States and Britain hurriedly recognized the Tito regime.

Not Agreeable to Plan

Yet, the attitude of the Tito group has recently shown a tendency that it is not going to agree to a plan proposed by Britain and the United States to conciliate the Tito regime with the Jugoslav Royal Family. On December 22, the Tito regime broadcast to the following effect.

"The Jugoslav Liberation Committee has decided to deprive citizenship rights from those belonging to the refugee government as they have taken a hostile attitude toward the Jugoslavians who fought for the liberation of their homeland, and thus hindered our plans. King Peter will not be permitted to return until Jugoslavia is liberated and the people decide the question concerning the royal family. The Liberation Committee also will not recognize any treaty or agreement concluded by the refugee government."

On the other hand, the spokesman of the refugee government at Cairo said that they would fight to the end even without the aid of the United States and Britain. Thus, have they expressed their dissatisfaction with the attitude of Britain and the United States.

General Tito Brozovitch who has suddenly become a hero of the Balkans, was born in Serbia and is now 51 years old. Upon conclusion of the first European War he went to Russia, and became a Communist under Premier Josef Stalin. He has, since then, been very active in Communist campaigns, particularly, at the time of the Spanish revolution. In 1938, he returned to Jugoslavia, and there organized the Communist faction.

SPAIN FREEING OFFENDERS

Affecting 1,300 Pledging Loyalty to Franco Government

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—The Spanish Government announced yesterday in the Official Gazette that 1,300 political prisoners who were connected with the Spanish revolution will be released upon them pledging loyalty to the present Government, according to Madrid reports.

In this connection, the Justice Minister declared that General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, had also greatly reduced the terms of sentence of other political offenders. Under the system of pledging loyalty to the present Government, already 11,000 prisoners were released in 1940, 47,000 in 1941, 30,000 in 1942, and 70,000 in 1943, it was further explained.

Theatrical Notes

By TSUNEJIRO AMAKATA

The legitimate theatrical performance presented during the 12 months of this year in the metropolis aggregated 82, according to an unofficial investigation. Of this total, the theatrical troupe headed by Kikugoro Onoye, Kabuki performer, topped the list with 10 performances. Second was eight shows given respectively by Kichiyemon Nakamura, another Kabuki player, and the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group. Third came the Zenshinza, Shinkokugeki and Geijutsuza theatrical companies, which played in seven performances, respectively.

Elaborate Kabuki performance in two shows will be presented at the Kabukiza, opening January 2. The de luxe cast includes Uzayemon Ichimura, Kikugoro Onoye, and Kichiyemon Nakamura. The matinee will consist of three plays, of which the main attraction will be "Domyoji Temple," a long classical Kabuki drama known as "Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami." "Kagami Jishi," a favorite dance of Kikugoro, is another highlight. The evening performance will include also three plays, of which Mokuami's masterpiece called "Ibaragi," or the Demon's Arm, will be the feature offering. Another Mokuami's work known as the sewamono play under the title of "Shima Chidori Tsukino Shiranami," will also be staged.

Ennosuke Ichikawa and Tokizo Nakamura will head the cast in the matinee at the Meijiza, where a program of three plays will be presented during the afternoon. Another program of three dramas will feature the evening performance with Nizayemon Kataoka and Sumizo Ichikawa in the starring roles. The traditional Kabuki play called "Matahei's Excellent Drawing" will be the highlight in the matinee show, while "Kawasho," a one-act play, will top the list of the night entertainment.

Laughter and tears will mark the January performance at the Shimbashi Embujo, where all members of the Soganoya comic players' troupe will present a program of three plays.

With Hideo Fujimura, Tomosaburo Ii and Miyako Nara as guest players, the Geijutsuza Theatrical Company headed by Yaeko Mizutani will play at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. Miss Chiyoko Tsutsumi's new work entitled "Meiki no Omoide," will be the main attraction.

The Yurakuza will be occupied by Roppa Furukawa and his own troupe with a program of three plays next month.

The Shinkokugeki dramatic troupe will make a stand at the Teikoku Gekijo next month. "Gunzoku," or Civilian Employees of The Army, will be the principal offering.

"Children of East Asia," a new drama, will feature the January bill at the Takarazuka Gekijo, Hibiya, where the Flower and Moon Classes of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will play jointly.

The New American Imperialism

(Continued From Page 4)

tionism under which they remained in ignorant indifference to the outside world. The interdependent character of the modern world obviously will not permit such a reversal of the hands of the clock. But it should be equally obvious that the earlier isolationism betokened an infantile lack of political maturity on the part of the Americans, an inconsiderate determination to impose their will upon others betokens a brash adolescence which, while scarcely less immature than the former, is far more dangerous. Only a mature and mellow statesmanship which will cause the Americans to restrain themselves from obtruding into the affairs of Europe and Asia or from attempting to wield a hegemony over the whole globe, a broad and tolerant statesmanship which will cause the American to deal on a basis of equitable give-and-take with a Europe and an Asia free to work out their own destinies suited to their own regional characteristics, can ensure a lasting peace for the world.

Unfortunately, however, herded by the insistent interventionists who constantly hound at its heels, the American public is steadily being driven more and more toward an active support of the militant New American Imperialism. A few months ago the magazine Fortune reported a nation-wide poll which showed that fifty-seven per cent of the Americans had come to favor an "international police force"—A mere euphemism for an American-dominated military force to coerce the world—and that twenty-five per cent favored an interventionist policy to be conducted by other means, in contrast to the only thirteen per cent who opposed a policy of meddling in foreign affairs and the five per cent who had no definite convictions. This overwhelming trend of recent American opinion toward an aggressive policy of world-wide interference is a condition which the world cannot be expected to tolerate. The unconscious unfolding of the old "manifest destiny" of the United States unsupported by the general public seemed menacing enough to the countries that lay in her path; the New American Imperialism deliberately propelled by an imperious public opinion threatens to become infinitely more dangerous to the whole world.

(End)

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1943

America's Proposal of Gas Warfare

Once again the world has become witness to a shocking manifestation of the innate capacity of the people of the United States for inhuman, cold-blooded brutality. The occasion this time was the open advocacy by the New York Daily News of the use of poison gas in the operations which the American troops carried out recently against the Japanese Garrison on Tarawa and Makin Islands.

To the sane, humane people of the world, this barbaric suggestion has caused a wave of sickening reaction. With a sinking horror, they have become aware of a Frankenstein in their midst, this incarnation of brutality who is flinging lethal machines in blind raids over the Axis cities in Europe from the sheer manic thrill of gloating over the mangled bodies of the maimed, the wounded and the killed, and who in cold-bloodedness has deliberately bombed, machine-gunned or sunk Japanese hospital ships laden with the unprotected and the helpless. What madness is it that suggests the use of lethal gas for the brutalization of war for brutality's sake? Does the United States which professes to be the most civilized nation on earth intend to drag the world back into the gory torture chambers of the Dark Ages?

This is by no means the first time that the United States has urged the employment of poison gas. As early as 1920, the United States military delegates to the Washington Disarmament Conference had proposed its use in military operations as a means of "humanizing" war. But by what logic this lethiferous vapor could be called humanitarian was absolutely beyond the understanding of the Japanese delegates whose vigorous opposition fortunately prevented its legalization as a war weapon. Only a warped and ensanguined mind, insensible to the pain and suffering which this chemical vapor would produce in the victim, could have been culpable of making such a perverted legalistic interpretation. And it is this same mind that has today found vindication for the use of poison gas against the Japanese Forces on Tarawa and Makin Islands.

That this has come to pass is indicative of the growing desperation harrowing the American people. No other explanation can be advanced for the advocacy of this insane proposal. The persistent and dogged resistance of the Japanese units in the Solomons, the staggering losses inflicted by a handful of Japanese aircraft on scores of United States first line battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and other warships in the spectacular air battles off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands, the frightful casualties suffered by the enemy forces in the Tarawa and Makin operations have implanted a mortal fear of the Japanese and of Japan's indestructibility. And as the prospects of salvation from these disastrous, violent setbacks become more gloomy, the enemy has been jolted into a realization that the present recognized means of warfare cannot bring Japan to her knees. And in this blind frenzy which has distorted his sense of judgment, the enemy has conceived the idea of legitimatizing the use of poison gas.

But it must be clear to the peoples of the United States that no right-thinking people will ever countenance or tolerate by any means the adoption of such a cruel, ruthless method of warfare. The Buenos Aires Herald was not alone when it scathingly denounced the proposal of the New York daily. The world has already had enough of the unbridled savagery of the Anglo-Saxons in the blind bombings they have carried out on German cities and in their attacks on Japanese hospital ships, without their resorting to the employment of poison gas. But in the event that the enemy does, he must be prepared to meet the full extent of his responsibility and the eternal indignation and hatred of all mankind.

Roosevelt's Seizure of the Railroads

That President Roosevelt has at last been compelled to take over the entire railway system of the United States is indicative of the smouldering disaffection on the American home front. Following so closely on the heels of the general coal miners' strike of last summer which all but paralyzed American war industries, the threatened complete tie-up of railway transportation which was narrowly averted by the President's dictatorial action must, indeed, cast a dark shadow over America's future war efforts.

The greatest railway strike in the history of the United States loomed as an imminent possibility on December 23, with the brusk refusal of the railway companies to grant wage increases of from ten to sixteen cents an hour to their employees. The rebuff was met by the 1,200,000 rail workers with a threat to stage a general walk-out on December 30, a situation which would have been instantly calamitous to the United States war production program. It was to counteract this alarming contingency that the President ordered the seizure of the railways.

However, it is obvious that the causes for this turbulent situation on the American home front, particularly in view of the defiance with which the rail workers rejected the President's offer of mediation, will not be removed by a mere arbitrary seizure of the railways by the government. It is apparent that the American people have come to the abrupt realization that the sacrifices they are called upon to make, now and in the future, are not commensurate with the military achievements of the anti-Axis forces in all theaters of the war. As the day of promised final victory inexorably recedes farther and farther from view, the rank and file in America have begun to entertain grave doubts as to the meaning of the war foisted on them by Roosevelt. This doubt and skepticism has already percolated through every layer of American industry. In the iron and steel foundries, for instance, rumblings of discord and disaffection have become increasingly audible and thousands upon thousands, unwilling to bear the hardships imposed by a thankless war, are now threatening to stage a walk-out.

The President's seizure of the railways, therefore, can hardly be expected to improve the situation. With labor recalcitrant and antagonistic, the federal government's management of the 242,000 miles of railroads criss-crossing the forty-eight States is up against a formidable obstacle. Even with labor's cooperation, the operation of such a stupendous enterprise in the very midst of the war by incompetent bureaucrats is bound to hit a snag. During the last World War, the American Government's inane mismanagement of the railroads was notorious. Trains failed to arrive on schedule, collisions and accidents multiplied, depots and wharves became glutted with urgent war materials awaiting shipment. Only more recently, following Roosevelt's induction into office as President for the first term, the federal government demonstrated once again its ineptitude in the handling of the air mail service.

Roosevelt's latest action may thus create a serious bottleneck in America's war program. With the arteries of transportation in incompetent hands, the entire economic machinery of the United States will be thrown out of gear. The production of vital war materials will be delayed, or disrupted altogether. Key industries will be driven into forced idleness. Such a situation may well result in the ultimate break-down of America's economic program upon which she places her hopes of winning the current war.

A Year Ago Today

December 30, 1942

Imperial Forces operating in the southern Tapieh mountain range in eastern Hupeh Province completely occupied Macheng, a base of the temporarily organized 51st Chungking Division located 12 kilometers from Lotien, another Chungking key point which was taken by the Imperial Forces on December 25. Macheng was captured after the Imperial Forces had engaged in mopping-up operations around Lotien.

The New American Imperialism

Only an U.S. Policy of Give-and-Take With Europe And Asia Can Ensure a Lasting Peace For the World

By DR. KAZUO KAWAI

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

VI

The idealist variant of the new American imperialism is even more presumptuous than the realist one. True, it shrinks from the use of force which power politics of the balance of power pattern will invariably necessitate. True, these idealists are much more uncompromising in their adhesion to such ideals as freedom, democracy, and other undefined abstractions which they appear to believe only they are qualified to confer upon the world. True, they therefore are much more doctrinaire and inflexible as to what nations constitute America's friends and what nations her enemies. But in their passion for American world supremacy, they are at one with the realists. In fact, so identical are their ultimate goals that opportunistic politicians like President Roosevelt have experienced no difficulty in shifting from the realist program to the program of the idealists when the latter seemed to offer greater latitude for the exercise of their ambitions.

The most articulate of the spokesmen for the idealist school of interventionists are such influential journalists as Walter Lippmann and particularly that bellwether of American public opinion, Henry R. Luce, editor of the popular magazines Time, Life, and Fortune, whose recent book The American Century suggests in its very title the megalomaniac vanity of its theme. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace echoed the same point of view when in a speech in May, 1942, he proclaimed that "this is the American century."

According to these men, the United States, having now become the intellectual, scientific, and artistic center of the world, is therefore ordained to lead the rest of mankind. This leadership is to be exercised by organizing the whole world into an international society which will accept the paternalistic guidance of the United States. It is purportedly a doctrine of "internationalism" instead of "imperialism," but inasmuch as it is an internationalism which revolves around the United States, it is to others indistinguishable from imperialism.

These later day idealists differ from their earlier counter-parts in that their pretensions are far more ambitious than those of their predecessors. Whereas the earlier idealists only hoped to convert a few heathens or to cajole a government or two into taking a modest step toward a distant Utopia, the modern idealists of the Luce school envisage an all-embracing international society organized and monitored by the United States. They hope that all the countries of the world will offer their cooperation harmoniously and voluntarily, but voluntarily or under coercion, they are to cooperate in conformity with the pattern to be prescribed by the United States, the self-chosen Messiah. Then will the millenium of "the American Century" come to pass. This is no wistful dream of some future Nirvana; it is a militant faith in the Imminent Coming.

Like all fanatics, these zealots of a world-wide American Utopia are blind to the fatal flaws of their scheme, and in fierce intolerance of those who question their infallibility they would convert the unbeliever at the point of the sword or punish the heretic under the screws of rack. Thus, if the whole world will not willingly cooperate at once, the system is to be set up anyway by those who are willing—or obliged by circumstances—to follow the United States, and these amenable ones are to coerce the "outlaws" who resist until all the countries are made to fall in line. This readiness to use force to impose a peace dictated according to the American formula was clearly expressed by no less an authority than Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who declared in his speech of September 13, 1943:

"It is abundantly clear that a system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force if necessary to keep the peace. There must be a certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose. Readiness to use force if necessary for the maintenance of peace is indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found."

It does not seem to occur to these self-righteous ones that such a method does not insure a just peace ensuing from a removal of the causes of war, but only imposes arbitrary "substitutes for war," to use Secretary of State Hull's own words. This is nothing but a Pax Americana to be forced upon a world lying helpless under the military boot of an imperial United States.

The attitude of mind which welcomes such a system as this explains the astonishing vogue which Clarence Streit's plan of "Union Now" experienced in the United States two or three years ago. This fantastic scheme for the merger of the British Empire with the United States together with their satellites may have been conceived by its British author and advocates as a desperate device to salvage the tottering British Empire by clinging to the more robust United States, but to the Americans it appeared as a welcome first step toward the establishment of a world society under their suzerainty.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's suggestion of a joint Anglo-American citizenship, advanced in his speech at Harvard University on September 6, 1943, and the responding surge of the American public toward the idea of a permanent Anglo-American alliance gauged by the Gallup Poll as 61 per cent favorable as against 25 per cent unfavorable and the remainder undecided, is a more recent and more practical manifestation of the same phenomenon. What lies beyond it was discerned by a British observer, the New York correspondent of the Daily Express, who reported on September 9, 1943, anent the United States Government's contemplation of a post-war security pact:

"The President's actions during the recent months have been a part of the master pattern by which he is working toward the great achievement of his life. . . . Almost unnoticed, President Roosevelt forged the economic league of forty Lend-Lease nations. With Prime Minister Churchill he is known to have shaped the broad outlines of another section of his master plan—the maintenance . . . . of the pact which fits into the Roosevelt pattern of the United Nations security system to maintain lasting peace."

Thus, a union with the British Empire and the binding of forty nations to economic servility to the United States point the way in which a Pax Anglo-Saxonica is to be a prelude to a Pax Americana, which is the goal of the apostles of "the American century."

What these misguided American interventionists of the idealist school apparently overlook is the fact that such a world supremacy as they envisage, far from bringing the universal peace which they undoubtedly desire, will only oblige the United States to resort to a greater use of military intimidation than even the realists' balance of power policy which is frankly based on undisguised military power. Whereas power politics of the balance of power pattern merely calls for the use of just enough military force to tip the scales which automatically tend to be in equilibrium, a Pax Americana, however, it may be disguised as a voluntary association, will have to be maintained by a preponderant American strength blanketing the whole world. For it is inconceivable that any large portion of the world, other than those sycophantic countries which are dependent on the economic largesse of the United States, will willingly subordinate their just and natural interests to submit to an arbitrary set of international rules framed under the aegis of the United States to consolidate her own supremacy. Particularly is this true in view of the fact that the world is not disposed to accept at the Americans' own evaluation their idea of the superior qualification of the United States for world leadership.

The obsolete character of America's capitalistic society with its perennial depressions, mass unemployment, and wastefulness; the reactionary character of the American political system with its cumbersome, confused and overlapping legislative, judicial, and administrative machinery precariously held together to a semblance of workability by the coercion of a demagogic dictator; the myopic provincialism of the American masses who idealize freedom, justice, morality, and humanitarianism in the abstract while tolerating in practice the greatest crime waves, the most lurid moral and social laxities, the most extravagant theological monstrosities, the most backward educational and welfare activities for their rural and mountain communities, and the most vicious discriminations against the Negroes and other minority elements—these are hardly conducive to universal acceptance of America's pretensions to world leadership. However sincerely, therefore, the American idealists may believe that they are the chosen people ordained to impose world peace upon the rest of the benighted world, any attempt on their part to reorder the world will be bound to arouse widespread opposition. Their attempt can only defeat its own purpose by inviting more wars on an ever wider scale.

It is not proposed that the Americans return to their pristine isola-

(Continued on Page 3)

EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN THE SOUTH

Primary Objective Is Building Up of Vigorous, Energetic Races

By DR. SANESHIGE KOMAKI
Professor of Kyoto Imperial University
(From the Koa)

It is gratifying to note that recently people who follow the developments in the South intelligently are considering seriously the problem of our educational policy in Greater East Asia. But before that, it goes without saying that Japan's policy toward Greater East Asia in general must first be determined. That is to say, the motive that is truly descriptive of the educational policy should also be the directing force in guiding the course of action in the reconstruction. In its final analysis the problem rests upon how we would regard the Region from the moral principle of our Empire's structure.

If the southern region is considered merely as a rich source of natural resources, as is often represented by the general public, education in this region is accordingly conducted; but such a procedure would be only following the selfish steps of America, Britain, Holland, and France. By doing so we are not only forgetting why the War of Greater East Asia could not have been avoided but also making obscure our own aim.

It has been our contention for years that for Asia's construction and the world-wide diffusion of the moral principle upon which Japan's national structure is based, the healthy growth and development of the South, a gate of East Asia, is of paramount importance. Accordingly the development of the resources should be undertaken with this ethical objective in view. It should never be actuated by avarice, solely to secure resources. Our policy, of course, should be one that answers the needs in prosecuting the war but it should also be a systematic project designed for hundreds of years to come. Concurrently our educational policy of the southern regions should have its origin on this ethical principle.

The education carried on in the colonies by the Anglo-Americans may be said to have had its object in enfeebling the moral outlook of the native inhabitants. We on the contrary, should enhance the healthy growth of the inhabitants themselves.

Ethical Policy

Our basic policy toward the South should be ethically conceived and should have for its primary objective the building up of vigorous and energetic Greater East Asiatic races that they may in their respective spheres actualize their latent capacities. Only as they become powerful nationally and mature morally will they be able to contribute progressively to the construction of Greater East Asia. So long as they are unable to get rid of the psychology as implanted by the Anglo-Americans and be content at being coerced into submission, they will forever be split in tribal dissensions, stand isolated, be blind to progress, and will not be able to comprehend the true significance of being a part of Greater East Asia, not to speak of the important position occupied by Greater East Asia in world culture and civilization. In dealing with Japan, they will perhaps regard her in the same light as that of America and England and thus never appreciate the true worth of Japan's East Asiatic policy.

Obviously, to make Greater East Asia a powerful region does not imply that it shall be the means of spreading non-ethical thought-concepts nor does it imply that mistaken racial policy will be accentuated. Such things should be strictly guarded against. The various Greater East Asiatic regions should in their respective functions render services to their fullest measure and in the interim they should respect the father-to-son, elder-to-young relationship and create and nurture a new Greater East Asiatic culture and civilization.

From such a viewpoint education pertaining to Asia's construction should have for its principal object the self-realization of the essential part each region is to play in the reconstruction. Thus the fountain head of education in Greater East Asia should be the dissemination of the geography and history of the respective regions.

Heritage Emphasized

Such an education would clearly define the rich heritage and history of their native land, indicating the significance they have upon world history, and the topographical and political characteristic each region possesses. That is why an understanding of these factors was averted as much as possible by the Anglo-Americans. Their quandary was such that they could not inform the natives of the real state of affairs in the outer world. Their attention was confined to merely instructing the one-sided and distorted relationship the South had with their homeland, their own welfare through commercial advancement being their sole objective. On the contrary Japan's policy should be to inform the natives of these truths without any distortion and to conduct and guide them to find themselves concretely through a correct understanding of the peculiarities of their own native land. Such a policy will lead them to the realization that trust in Japan is indispensable to their healthy development and their becoming conscious of their mission in their contribution to the construction of Greater East Asia. There is no other way to make them comprehend the moral principle upon which the Empire of Japan is founded.

Commerce and industry too which are to be developed hereafter in Greater East Asia should not follow the steps of the exploitations practiced by the Anglo-Americans. They should be the natural outgrowth of a sound and solid Greater East Asiatic agricultural life. Necessarily then the nurturing of an agriculture-minded spirit is indispensable to the development and construction of Greater East Asia. In the past the natives were taught to consider production only in terms of the cash returns it produces. Our educational policy should be to awaken them from this materialistic dream of the past, and to lead them to find their true selves. Just as the schools must cooperate heartily with farming communities to bring about prosperity, so should daily life and education, labor and learning, be inseparable units.

Furthermore such self-discovery and agriculture-minded mentality will understand perfectly the inmost thoughts and feelings of the farmers of Japan. Therein will Greater East Asia's unity and complete harmony be solidified.

Of course the establishment of higher schools and universities will necessarily follow, but the underlying motive of the education through these institutions should be based on this principle. These universities and higher schools, mutually correlated locally, should also maintain close academic relations with universities and higher schools of established reputation within our Empire.

U.S. Proposal for Brutal War

New York Paper's Advocacy of Poison Gas Creates Revulsion of Feeling in Neutral Countries

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The mounting toll of the American forces which carried out landing operations on the islands of Tarawa and Makin in the Central Pacific has gradually come to the attention of the American people, despite the strict censorship of the United States authorities. As a result, the American masses have come to possess an unbounded terror for the fighting in the Pacific area so that every island guarded by Japanese soldiers has become a veritable "island of nightmare" for the Americans. Because of the mounting casualties and the difficulty of military operations, the American public has come to entertain an extreme restiveness—so much so that the New York Daily News has asserted that the American troops should have used poison gas against the Japanese garrison forces on Tarawa Island.

The gist of the recent New York Daily News' editorial was to the following effect:

"The American forces should have used poison gas in their landing operations on Tarawa Island. If we use poison gas wisely and mercilessly, it is certain that we could always defeat the Japanese Forces in the Pacific war. The attack on Tarawa afforded an ideal time and place for the use of poison gas. We could have wiped out the Japanese troops with only insignificant casualties on our part. To those who would hesitate to use poison gas, we can only point out the fact that, since the entire Japanese Forces were annihilated anyway, it would have made no difference for them whether or not we used poison gas against them."

We might use the same logic as the New York Daily News and say that since man die anyway, it would make no difference whether or not he be happy or unhappy in his life. But the New York daily certainly does not wish unhappiness for the Americans. The paper has certainly betrayed its beastly egoism and inhumanity by its editorial comment. Justice and humanity which the Americans profess are only reserved for themselves. Such an egoistic and inhuman attitude on the part of the Americans has been furthermore most glaringly shown by the indiscriminate bombing of European cities by American airmen and in their bestial attack on our hospital ships on twelve occasions.

Such a public advocacy of the use of poison gas as that made by the New York paper perhaps is only too natural in view of the inherent brutality of the American people. At the same time such an assertion also reveals the frantic state of mind created among the American masses by the fearful losses of human lives in the Pacific War.

This outrageous editorial comment has created a righteous anger among the peoples of the neutral countries, whose confidence in American fairness and sense of justice will suffer as a natural consequence. The Buenos Aires Herald, for instance, made a scathing criticism of the New York Daily News' editorial in the following words:

"The New York Daily News must have shocked a very fair percentage of the population of that city by blandly suggesting that it would have been better for the American troops attacking Tarawa to have used poison gas. The leaders of democracies have proudly stated time and time again that they do not intend to use poison gas unless it is used against their forces. To start such a system of mass murder is something that the Americans, British, and their allies will not tolerate. It is not a nice thing to contend that because we are better able to wage such warfare, we should not allow our conscience to prevent the adoption of this weapon.

"It is not a case of being better or worse prepared. We object strongly to such a system being adopted by anyone. We do not doubt that the anti-Axis nations are in a better condition to use poison gas than their enemy. It may be easier to defeat the Japanese that way but it would not add to our glory or honor."

It may be supposed that for America which has no definite aims or principle for waging the present war it is but natural that her repeated defeats in the Pacific area should have driven her people to desperation to such an extent as to advocate such a brutal method of warfare. The New York daily's comment truly testifies to the fact that the United States is ready to sacrifice her glory and honor upon the altar of her imperialistic designs.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Matayoshi Nishiyama

A naval officer in Java.

Cockcrow

Shutei ni Ware wa madoromi Itarikeri
Shokuyo no tori no Akatsuki wo tsugu.
Within a landing boat
I was slumbering peacefully,
When some cocks kept for food
Crowed loud and lustily.

Totan Kobayashi (1900-)

An instructor in Japanese literature at a Tokyo Higher Girls' School.

A Moonlight Night

Idete mireba Tsukiyo narikeri Kaze mo nashi
Kaimono no koto Wasurete ayumu.
Stepping out of my door, I found
It was a windless, moonlit night;
Forgetting shopping, I strolled on the street,
Enchanted by the brilliant sight.

Byakuren Yanagiwara (1885-)

A famous poetess and writer of several literary books.

My Verses

Fude wo mote Ware wa utawaji Waga tama to
Inochi wo kakete Uta uman kamo.
I would not verses write
By means of pens at all;
I would give birth to them,
With my life, with my soul.

Mokichi Saito (1882-)

The president of the Aoyama Insane Asylum and foremost poet.

Imperial Troops

Gaijo wo Arukitsutsu kikoyu Mikusa to
Yu go no hibiki sae Kami no goloshi mo.
The words "Imperial troops"
Which, walking on the street, I hear—
Even these words' sounds are
Divine unto mine ear.

Utsubo Kubota (1877-)

Professor of Japanese literature at Waseda University and foremost poet.

Swallows and Wild Geese

Kari sarite Tsubame kitareri Reinetsu no
Mi ni kano kuni no Hiroki motsuyo karera.
The wild geese flew away
And have come swallows lovable;
Oh, they command extensive lands
Whose cold and heat they find suitable.

Fruits of Wisdom

Truth is by its very nature intolerant, exclusive, for every truth is the denial of its opposing error.—Luthardt.

* * *

Literature is the immortality of speech.—Schlegel.